IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation with 0.25 margins on all sides of the page)

- Choose RTF from the Select Report Format dropdown Menu on the SDWIS Generate CCR Page
- Select Generate CCR Report
- Select Save
- Select Open when download is complete then choose the word processing program you want to use to opne the RTF file
- Select OK and once the CCR report is open save the file as a Word document. "To print the CCR select Print then change Scale to Paper Size from No Scaling to Letter then select Ok."

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you **must** include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- **The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.**
- **In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.**
- **The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).**
- **If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.**
- **If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.**
- **If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.**

- Please note that detections from monitoring of emergency wells is included in the CCR generated from the website.

- Detections of UCMR monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.

- If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.

- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.

- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LA SALLE

IL0990300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by
LA SALLE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dave Stacker

Phone 815-228-0068

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least sma amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that w poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Wat Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to dr EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amou certain contaminants in water provided by publ water systems. FDA regulations establish limits contaminants in bottled water which must provid same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminan drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons wit cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who ha undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AI other immune system disorders, some elderly an infants can be particularly at risk from infecti These people should seek advice about drinking w from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the ri infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbi contaminants are available from the Safe Drink Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause ser health problems, especially for pregnant women young children. Lead in drinking water is prima from materials and components associated with ser lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the var of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you minimize the potential for lead exposure by flus your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using w for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned a lead in your water, you may wish to have your w tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to mini exposure is available from the Safe Drinking W Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lea

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 10 (01112)		GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle
WELL 11 (01551)	SOUTH OF WELL 9	GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle
WELL 12 (01762)		GW	A	180' W OF OLD ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD & 300'N OF IL RIVER
WELL 4 (11465)		GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle
WELL 6 (11467)		GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle
WELL 8 (00604)		GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle
WELL 9 (00815)		GW	A	W. of I-39, South of La Salle

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly sched meetings. Meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 745 2nd Street, La Salle, IL 61301. The source water assessment for our supply has been compl by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 815-223-2613. To view a summary versio the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of So Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

To determine LaSalle's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, five potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the LaSalle community water supply wells. These include a ready mix/cement, two machine shops/sheds, an inactive auto repair, and an inactive water treatment plant.The Illinois EPA has determined that LaSalle Wells #4, #6, #8, #9, and #10 are susceptible to contamination. The basis for this susceptibility determination is the location of non-point sources related to agricultural land use and the location of potential sources within the recharge area of the wells.In 2008, LaSalle received a Non-Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections in Wells #4, #6 and #8. Several test holes in the wellfield were found to be improperly abandoned, allowing surface water to potentially contaminate the LaSalle CWS wells. These test holes were subsequently sealed in accordance with Illinois Dept. of Public Health well sealing regulations. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility, and further deficiencies would result in additional enforcement.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safe
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/29/2010	1.3	1.3	0.67	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from preservatives; Corrosion of household plum systems.
Lead	06/29/2010	0	15	5.1	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	01/01/2011	2.3	1.57 - 3.06	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		27	27 - 27	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*		66	66 - 66	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2/26/2008	0.15	0.15 - 0.15	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge fr metal refineries; Erosion of natural depos
Fluoride	4/11/2012	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertil and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2/26/2008	6	6 - 6	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated b USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosi natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	1/20/2010	4	3.5 - 3.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from se tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2/26/2008	2	2 - 2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refiner Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge fro mines.
Sodium	2/26/2008	62	62 - 62			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Us water softener regeneration.

Zinc	2/26/2008	0.007	0.007 - 0.007	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated b USEPA. However, the state regulates. Natur occurring; discharge from metal

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	3/3/2009	2.4	2.4 - 2.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.